

*Regional Bureau for Mediterranean, Middle  
East and Central Asia (\*)*

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(\*) This Bureau's name will be modified to include Eastern Europe.

## ODC Regional Bureau

### **Expected operational trends in 2004**

The biggest humanitarian operation ever undertaken, the Iraq EMOP in support of the Public Distribution System (PDS), ends on 31 October 2003 when WFP hands over responsibility to the Ministry of Trade. WFP is currently assessing future assistance, which may include advising the ministry on management of the PDS, food-security analysis and technical support and implementing programmes. In Afghanistan, the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Mission identified significant improvements in agricultural production and food availability, but many Afghans remain food-insecure and dependent on WFP assistance. The level of food aid required in Afghanistan for 2004 will be identified by the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment in October 2003. In the volatile political and security situation in the Palestinian Territories, the humanitarian position is precarious despite the “roadmap” and requires continued relief efforts. Refugees in Algeria, Iran, Pakistan and Yemen as well as IDPs in Azerbaijan and in the North Caucasus will continue to depend on WFP assistance for survival. WFP will carry on with relief and recovery activities in Albania, Armenia, Georgia and Tajikistan, and provide development assistance to Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Syria and Yemen.

### **Expected major opportunities and challenges in 2004**

The main challenges for ODC remain political instability and uncertain security. The Bureau must strengthen its capacity in vulnerability assessment, developing early-warning and contingency plans, and carrying out training. Limited resources, particularly for development operations, will be a challenge in reassessing needs and developing the capacities of governments and counterparts for ownership of projects where WFP interventions are phased out.

### **Other region-specific issues in 2004**

WFP’s office in Morocco will close by December 2003. The Government of Jordan requested a one-year extension of the ongoing development project; extension through September 2004 has been approved, taking into consideration the extensive logistics activities in Jordan in support of the Iraq operation. The future of WFP activities in Jordan is currently under review.

On 1 January 2004, as a result of the reconfiguration of the Regional Bureau for Eastern Europe (ODR), the Regional Office in Cairo, ODC will extend its coverage to Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Russian Federation. The Bureau name will be changed accordingly.

**Expected in 2004**

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:

<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	5,181,129	4,827,354	10,008,483
<b>Refugees</b>	288,300	210,130	498,430
<b>IDPs</b>	317,405	222,025	539,430
<b>Returnees</b>	772,750	792,250	1,565,000
<b>Free relief food assistance</b>	3,383,016	3,330,614	6,713,630
<b>Pregnant and lactating women and children</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	115,762	56,100	171,862
<b>WFP-supported HIV-AIDS programmes</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,500	1,500	3,000
<b>Children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	567,126	581,214	1,148,340
<b>School children given take-home rations</b>	861,220	245,500	1,106,720
<b>Participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	170,916	144,590	315,506
<b>Participants in food-for-work activities</b>	141,633	372,155	513,788

## Afghanistan

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

WFP will continue to provide relief assistance and support to achieve recovery and humanitarian objectives. The PRRO will contribute to protection and re-establishment of livelihoods and household food security in the context of the National Development Framework.

The August 2003 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission reported that agricultural production has continued to recover for the second consecutive year as a result of improved rainfall. The cereal harvest in 2003, estimated at 5.37 million tonnes, is the largest on record. Cereal import requirements for 2003/04 are estimated at 392,000 tonnes, a quarter of the previous year's needs. The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment led by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and supported by WFP will determine food insecurity and vulnerability levels for the harvest year by the end of October 2003.

WFP plans to continue to manage the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to transport humanitarian personnel in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. There are currently no commercial passenger air operations to serve this need.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
<b>Project type</b>	<b>(tonnes)</b>					<b>Estimated Value (US\$ mill)</b>
	<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Single Country PRRO	190,419	23,104	-	13,953	227,476	120.2
Special Operation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>190,419</b>	<b>23,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,953</b>	<b>227,476</b>	<b>126.8</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Afghanistan PRRO 10233.0: “Food Assistance to re-establish Livelihoods and Household Food Security in Afghanistan”**

*Duration:* Two years (through March 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 618,989 tonnes

The operation supports the National Development Framework and National Strategy for Social and Livelihood Protection, reaching 9.2 million beneficiaries. The objectives are (i) to assist food-insecure families to meet basic food requirements, (ii) to support returning refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), (iii) to support malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, (iv) to support health institutions and improve retention rates of tuberculosis patients treatment, (v) to increase enrolment, attendance and retention in

education, (vi) to increase number of teachers and quality of teaching and (vii) to assist vulnerable people through asset creation and skill training.

Food-for-work (FFW) activities target able-bodied men and women with family rations, focusing on reforestation and development of alternative livelihoods. Non-formal education activities assist vulnerable women, adolescent girls and ex-combatants. Food-for-training assists schoolchildren in food-insecure communities and teachers nationwide, including take home rations as an incentive to participate in literacy and vocational skills training. School-feeding projects provide rations for over 700,000 children and a similar number will be provided with take-home rations in 2004. A percentage (34 percent) of the food is used to assist returning refugees, IDPs, malnourished people households without income earners. Gender mainstreaming is at the centre of all activities.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,585,975	2,691,525	5,277,500
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	24,500	25,500	50,000
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	514,500	535,500	1,050,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	2,585,975	2,691,525	5,277,500
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,000	10,100	12,100
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	352,800	367,200	720,000
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	480,000	244,800	724,800
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	110,250	114,750	225,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	40,500	229,500	270,000

**(d) Special operations**

**Afghanistan SO 10163.0: “Provision of Common Services for Humanitarian Agencies Working in Afghanistan (Passenger Aircraft Service and UN Joint Logistics Centre)”**

*Duration:* 21 months (to be extended through 2004)

*Total project commitment:* US\$22.6 million

WFP manages the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which provides safe efficient transport for humanitarian personnel in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and carries out medical and security evacuations as required.

## Albania

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Albania is a low-income food-deficit country dependent largely on external assistance and one of the poorest countries in Europe: 47 percent of the population live below the poverty line of US\$2 per day; 17 percent live on less than US\$1 per day. Poverty mainly affects rural areas, especially in remote regions.

WFP's intervention responds to suffering and food insecurity: beneficiaries include vulnerable, disadvantaged and unemployed people in rural and semi-urban communities. Resources are targeted to the poorest prefectures. The long-term objectives are (i) to alleviate poverty by improving household food security, especially for special hardship cases, (ii) to empower marginalized women through activities addressing their needs and (iii) to strengthen participatory structures by supporting self-help activities and enhancing women's role in decision-making.

2004 Projected Funding Needs						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	7,344	514	-	276	8,134	4.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>8,134</b>	<b>4.3</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Albania PRRO 10165.1: “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in the Construction of Community Assets”**

*Duration:* One year and 6 months (through June 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 12,200 tonnes

*Under Preparation – subject to approval*

Activities will focus on:

- social assistance targeted to ultra-poor families, focusing on vulnerable women participating in training activities implemented by NGOs – counselling, social integration, healthcare and nutrition, HIV/AIDS prevention and income-generation;
- community asset-building through food-for-work targeting the poorest regions, where participants contribute to constructing or rehabilitating community roads and irrigation channels; and
- communal forestry and pasture management, a collaborative effort by the Government and the World Bank, in which WFP rations and financial incentives ensure food security among the beneficiaries.

The objectives are (i) to enhance social support for poor and disadvantaged women and children, (ii) to ensure that basic food needs are met for special hardship cases to improve their food security, (iii) to provide

employment opportunities by promoting sustainable community management of natural resources and (iv) to provide income and temporary employment in targeted rural areas by building and rehabilitating essential assets.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	23,230	22,780	46,010
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	5,200	-	5,200
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	1,800	2,200	4,000

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Algeria

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Since 1975, tens of thousands of Western Saharans have taken refuge in desert camps in south-western Algeria because of the dispute over Western Sahara. WFP has helped the Government of Algeria to meet the refugees' basic nutritional needs since 1986. It is unlikely that the conflict will be resolved soon, despite continued United Nations efforts. Unless there is a major breakthrough, the refugees will remain in Algeria dependent on international humanitarian assistance.

About 95 percent of households in the camps cannot meet their food requirements or obtain fresh food. Malnutrition rates are high: acute global malnutrition – wasting and oedema – was found in 10.6 percent of children aged 6 months to 5 years, and severe wasting in 2.2 percent; chronic malnutrition – stunting – was found in 32.8 percent of children under 6, of whom 35 percent were anaemic, and in 47.6 percent of women.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	25,176	1,764	3,732	2,048	32,720	12.1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,176</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>32,720</b>	<b>12.1</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Algeria PRRO 10172.0/10172.1: “Assistance to Western Sahara Refugees”**

*Duration:* Two years (September 2002 – August 2004) for 10172.0;

4 months (September – December 2004) for 10172.1.

*Total project commitment:* 67,215 tonnes (10172.0); 11,008 tonnes estimated in 2004 (10172.1)

*10172.1: Under Preparation – subject to approval*

The objective is to ensure deliveries of WFP food aid to sustain the lives of 155,430 refugees, 75 percent of whom are women and children, and provide supplementary food for 6,380 vulnerable children and women suffering from various degrees of malnutrition. The Algerian Red Crescent receives consignments and distributes the food in the refugee camps with UNHCR. Women committees are responsible for distribution. If bilateral donors or NGOs provide basic food assistance, WFP will reduce its provision accordingly. Existing arrangements will be reviewed for a new expansion PRRO planned to start in September 2004.

<b>Expected Outputs in 2004</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	101,030	54,400	155,430
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	101,030	54,400	155,430
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	101,030	54,400	155,430
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,380	4,000	6,380

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Armenia

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Armenia is undergoing a difficult transition to a market economy. A sense of hopelessness regarding widespread unemployment, the highest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, has led to continuing migration and delays in payment of salaries and benefits. There are few prospects of improvement in the short term. Undernourishment affects 20 percent of the population. Access to food is a critical issue linked to poverty alleviation. Women suffer most, including from unemployment and migration of the men in their families. The difficulties of structural reform are compounded by the unresolved dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh: a cease-fire has been in place since 1994, but the situation is a source of political and economic instability.

In 2003 frost seriously damaged vineyards, crops and orchards across the country. A recent Frost Assessment Mission by the FAO Emergency Operations Service stated that grape and fruit production would be sharply reduced.

WFP's objectives in Armenia are (i) to improve food security among vulnerable groups, including refugees, and (ii) to empower communities and particularly women.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	15,835	428	1,439	-	17,702	10.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,835</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,702</b>	<b>10.2</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Armenia PRRO 10053.0: "Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups"**

*Duration:* Three years (through June 2004)

*Total project commitment:* 60,795 tonnes

The objectives are (i) to save lives, (ii) to ensure food security for vulnerable people, (iii) to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people, especially women and children and (iv) to empower communities, especially marginalized groups and women, in decision-making. WFP meets the needs of food-insecure households, including those headed by women and refugees and those without land or remittances from abroad.

Food for work focuses on irrigation and agriculture and rehabilitation and repair of drinking water systems, hospitals and schools. Meals provided in the school feeding activity have helped to increase attendance and improve children's learning capacity. For many children, school lunch is their only substantial meal. WFP plans to reach 20,000 children in the 2003–2004 school year. In food-for-training (FFT), agricultural training will be provided for farmers, including refugees, most of them former town dwellers. A joint WFP/UNFPA FFT programme on HIV/AIDS for women was recently introduced.

<b>Expected Outputs in 2004</b>			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	6,000	4,000	10,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	18,000	12,000	30,000
<b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV-AIDS programmes</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,500	1,500	3,000
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	10,000	10,000	20,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	10,240	21,760	32,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	7,072	13,728	20,800

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Azerbaijan

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Azerbaijan has been in conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh since 1989, losing 20 percent of its territory. Azerbaijan has one of the highest proportions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees in the world, estimated at 10 percent of the population of 8 million. Some 600,000 civilians have become internally displaced persons (IDPs) and another 200,000 have become refugees. Peace initiatives were launched after the cease-fire in 1994, but there is little prospect of IDPs returning to their homes in the foreseeable future.

IDPs live in difficult conditions: self-sufficiency is unlikely because employment prospects are poor and government social funds are limited. WFP evaluation missions in October and November 2001 confirmed that without food assistance the precarious status of IDPs would rapidly deteriorate and recommended continuation of WFP assistance. The goal of the operation is to promote food security among vulnerable groups through targeted interventions, particularly in areas with high concentrations of IDPs.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	8,607	931	1,573	1,142	12,253	6.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>12,253</b>	<b>6.9</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

**Azerbaijan PRRO 10168.0: “Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups”**

*Duration:* Three years (through December 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 43,087 tonnes

The objectives are (i) to maintain nutritional status among food-insecure IDPs and other vulnerable groups, (ii) to provide an incentive for school attendance to prevent primary schoolchildren, especially girls, from dropping out, and address micronutrient deficiencies, (iii) to improve the living conditions of IDPs, especially women and children, and strengthen their coping capacities and (iv) to create assets through training and income generation to benefit women and men equally. In the second year of PRRO implementation, WFP will support 145,500 IDPs and other vulnerable groups in rural areas, gradually reducing to 126,000 in the third year.

In the Food-for-Assets (FFA) recovery component, community employment-generating schemes to improve the living conditions of IDPs will include maintaining and repairing shelters, sanitation and camp roads and nutritional and psycho-social advisory services. Support for pre-school caregivers will continue through a project linked to a WFP/UNICEF initiative. Income-generating activities, including a training element and non-food support from other United Nations agencies and NGOs, will be silk and carpet weaving and handicrafts.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>			
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	85,265	56,735	142,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	83,280	55,520	138,800
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	1,300	700	2,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	510	390	900
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	1,275	525	1,800

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Egypt

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Egypt is a low-income food deficit country; 23 percent of the population of 13.6 million live below the poverty line, of whom 15 percent consume less than the minimum daily calorie intake. Insufficient food and poor hygiene result in significant levels of malnutrition among children. The country depends on imports for 50 percent of its cereal requirements. Food prices will rise with depreciation of the currency, further affecting the livelihoods of the poorest of the poor. WFP and the Government are addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in the poorest areas: under the *Country Programme* WFP will provide 28,000 tonnes of commodities annually. Food assistance is being provided under:

- Activity 1: settling 30,000 poor landless families in irrigated schemes along the Nile Valley in Upper Egypt;
- Activity 2: supporting 9,000 poor landless families from desert communities in Sinai and Southern Red Sea governorates.

WFP assistance will result in sustainable livelihoods and improved dietary support for poor people, helping to establish new communities and ensuring essential government services. Women will benefit from land ownership and attendance, and learning at rural primary schools will be improved. WFP support is fundamental in mitigating the effects of food deficiency caused by price rises and unemployment. Training in income-generating activities, a major objective, leads to self-sufficiency among the settlers. Food-for-work activities include building dykes and shelters and clearing agricultural land.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	19,379	1,064	1,939	942	23,324	10.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19,379</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>23,324</b>	<b>10.3</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Egypt 10142.0, Activity 1: “Assistance to Landless Families in Upper Egypt for Asset Creation”**

*Duration:* Five years (through 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 66,525 tonnes

The long-term objective is self-reliant food security and increased incomes for landless food-insecure families in Upper Egypt through settled agriculture and social and community development. The outcomes envisage poor landless households, especially those headed by women, owning and cultivating irrigated land to increase food availability and purchasing power. Participating households will consume adequate food and meet basic needs through their own production and increased incomes.

Settlers live in a village environment with access to schools and clinics developed under government programmes. They benefit from cooperatives and committees and the Activity Fund, which will provide micro-credit for agricultural investments, women’s income-generating activities and investments in community development. Women’s participation in economic and social activities will be increased through training.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	46,404	50,986	97,390
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,095	10,925	13,020

**Egypt 10142.0, Activity 2: “Support to Vulnerable Desert Communities to Shift to More Sustainable and Improved Livelihoods”**

Duration: Five years (through 2006)

Total project commitment: 42,179 tonnes

The long-term objective is sustainable livelihoods for poor nomadic people through assistance for settled farming using sub-surface irrigation, in line with Government priorities. The targeted Bedouin communities practise sedentarized agriculture, which brings improved food security through higher incomes from increased production. Income sources will be diversified, sustainable, environmentally friendly and reliable. Beneficiaries will have access to social services in a stable community environment over the project’s lifetime. The outputs envisage Bedouin farming settlements of 5,100 water-harvesting farms, training for 8,600 beneficiaries in agricultural techniques to maximize production under harsh conditions, 30 percent of farmers using credit from the Activity Fund, 16 primary schools and medical clinics and settlement of households headed by women, who constitute 20 percent of the beneficiaries.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	4,386	4,598	8,984
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	256	1,284	1,540

**(b) Emergency Operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Georgia

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Georgia's economic and political crisis dates back to independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Economic devastation was compounded by territorial disputes and conflicts. Unresolved ethnic strife in South Ossetia and Abkhazia resulted in displacement of 250,000 people. Public finances are insufficient to maintain basic infrastructure or provide a social safety net for vulnerable people. A low-income food-deficit country, Georgia imports 50 percent of its cereal requirements. Market prices for staple foods are in line with world market prices but wages are at the level of the world's poorest developing countries. An overwhelming majority of the population face enormous difficulties in achieving household food security.

The goal of the operation is to assist national recovery and transition through relief and food-for-work (FFW) activities that maintain or improve human and productive capital while long-term structural reforms are put in place.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	14,750	930	120	1,020	16,820	9.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>9.8</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Georgia PRRO 10211.0: "Relief and Recovery Assistance for Vulnerable Groups"**

*Duration:* Three years (through June 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 50,493 tonnes

The operation will contribute to sustainable recovery by providing relief assistance to vulnerable groups and improving infrastructures for smallholders. The immediate objectives are (i) to provide relief to elderly people and other vulnerable groups dependent on inadequate state pensions, (ii) maintain nutritional status among food-insecure Chechen refugees and (iii) create agricultural and social assets to benefit vulnerable households in the five poorest regions.

The PRRO will offer an incentive-based commitment to rural communities engaged in FFW activities: communities will be eligible for several phases of FFW assistance over two or three years; each community will be eligible for a later phase if participants have maintained or expanded the original works. Activities focusing on improving private lands are expected to have a positive impact on food insecurity. WFP and partners will promote greater self-reliance by supporting:

- land reclamation – replacing unproductive plantations with food or fodder crops;
- improvement of the quality and management of common pastures;
- land protection – constructing river embankments, anti-erosion terraces and windbreaks;
- draining and maintaining waterlogged arable land; and
- rehabilitating irrigation channels, with emphasis on community maintenance and management of water allocation.

Rehabilitation of drinking water systems, feeder roads and small bridges may also be supported. WFP and its partners will ensure that such projects have sound technical supervision and sufficient non-food items.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	3,200	2,800	6,000
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	2,800	2,200	5,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	29,000	20,500	49,500
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	8,000	32,000	40,000

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Islamic Republic of Iran

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

The Government of Iran is increasingly emphasizing the economic burden of refugees and the need for more international assistance. Integration is not acceptable, so the only durable solution is repatriation. Given continued instability in Iraq, repatriation of Iraqi refugees will be limited. Establishment of the Interim Administration in Afghanistan has created conditions for repatriation, which has led to large-scale voluntary repatriation that will take more than three years.

WFP's objectives target Afghan and Iraqi refugees in camps. WFP will assist non-encamped Afghan refugees who participate in literacy classes and skills training prior to voluntary repatriation. Educational and training assistance aims to bridge the gender gap among refugees by improving the situation of refugee women, who account for 80 percent of beneficiaries in the recovery operation.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country PRRO	5,938	2,280	446	460	9,124	4.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,938</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>9,124</b>	<b>4.0</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Iran PRRO 10213.0: "Food Assistance and Support for Education to Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran"**

*Duration:* Two years and 6 months (through April 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 41,241 tonnes

Food distribution is planned for 620,000 Iraqi and Afghan refugees in 29 camps, who will receive rations covering 80 percent of their requirements. The recovery component aims to strengthen coping mechanisms among 120,000 Afghan refugees outside the camps while they await repatriation. Assistance will be provided primarily for refugees in Sistan-Balouchistan province, which has the highest level of food insecurity and hosts the second largest number of refugees. Education and training activities aim (i) to improve the education of 7,000 girls in Iraqi and Afghan refugee camps and 14,000 non-encamped Afghan refugee girls by providing food as an incentive to school attendance, (ii) to improve the literacy and productive skills of 19,000 non-encamped Afghan refugee women and girls attending training courses, (iii) to provide incentives for 2,000 poorly paid volunteer teachers and trainers involved in the activities and (iv) to feed 5,000 orphans outside the camps through orphanages or training centres.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	327,500	292,500	620,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	77,500	42,500	120,000
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	250,000	250,000	500,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	42,500	42,500	85,000
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	21,000	-	21,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	19,000	-	19,000

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Jordan

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Jordan is a lower middle-income food-deficit country with a very poor natural resource base. Per capita gross domestic product has been declining for the last six years, unemployment has risen to 25 percent and the incidence of poverty is estimated to have increased to 33 percent. The nutritional situation has declined in quantitative and qualitative terms.

The on-going development project aims to build assets for food-insecure farmers and herders. WFP's assistance supports Government efforts to provide the rural population with sustainable assets and improve their standard of living.

2004 Projected Funding Needs						
Project type	(tonnes)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Development Project	5,861	480	480	-	6,821	1.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>1.9</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Jordan 5783.0: "Support to Participatory Land Improvement"**

*Duration:* Seven years (through September 2004)

*Total project commitment:* 43,175 tonnes

This project targets some 8,200 food-insecure farmers and herders in poor areas of the Highlands Region through food-for-work activities. The objectives are (i) expansion of existing range cooperative areas, (ii) soil and water conservation, (iii) fruit tree management and (iv) development of forestry activities. Activities will be streamlined to focus on assisting the poorest of the small farmers to carry out soil and water conservation for fruit tree plantations.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004	Female	Male	Total
	3,934	4,270	8,204
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	Women	Men	Total
	250	1,163	1,413

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

None

#### (d) Special operations

None

## Pakistan

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Pakistan is a low-income, food-deficit country ranked 144<sup>th</sup> of 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index for 2003. Per capita gross national product is US\$470 in 2002; 85 percent of the population of 141.5 million live on less than US\$2 per day and a third are unable to purchase adequate food, leading to poor human development, particularly among rural women and children. Poverty is exacerbated by the influx of Afghan refugees over the past 25 years. Half of the population is illiterate, especially women: only 20 percent of rural women are literate, compared with 47.4 percent of men. Similar discrepancies in health indicators have led to high maternal and infant mortality rates.

WFP supports the Government in coping with the needs of Afghan refugees (i) to improve girls' primary-school enrolment, retention and completion, (ii) to promote safe motherhood by encouraging mothers to seek health care and (iii) to create and preserve assets, employment and income-generation through food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT), including building water tanks, latrines, fuel-efficient stoves and fuel wood plantations, improving health and education facilities, and training in tailoring, embroidery, food preserving and managing micro-credit and small enterprises. The objectives are to provide life-saving food assistance to refugees in new camps and to improve nutritional status among refugees in camps, focusing on the most vulnerable.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	-	9,361	-	-	9,361	8.8
Single Country EMOP	37,208	1,621	4,356	880	44,065	12.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37,208</b>	<b>10,982</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>53,426</b>	<b>21.3</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Pakistan 10269.0, Activity 1: "Assistance to Girls' Primary Education"**

*Duration:* One year (through 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 65,000 tonnes

Assistance to girls' primary education will be the major activity, implemented in rural food-insecure areas and over a 5-year period targeting 519,754 girls in 3,003 primary schools with enrolment rates below the national average. Edible oil will be the incentive to attract girls from poor families to the schools; they will receive one 4-litre can of oil for a minimum 20 days of attendance each month. De-worming tablets and clean water will be provided to improve girls' health and school environments. Enrolling young girls in schools will contribute to women's participation in economic activity as they grow up in these conservative communities.

### Expected Outputs in 2004

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:

<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	144,000	-	144,000
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	144,000	-	144,000

#### **Pakistan 10269.0, Activity 2: “Promoting Safe Motherhood”**

*Duration:* Four years (through 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 12,000 tonnes

This activity will continue to encourage 810,000 pregnant and lactating women to receive life-saving healthcare services at government health units through provision of a 4-litre can of oil at four prenatal and postnatal stages. During the prenatal visits, tetanus vaccinations are provided along with information about safe motherhood, reproductive health, childcare, family planning and feeding practices. Postnatal visits will increase rates of immunization for polio and diphtheria/tetanus among infants. The feasibility of using blended food to supplement the diets of mothers and infants will be explored in the current pilot project, which aims to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women by providing fortified blended food, reproductive health and nutrition services and health education.

### Expected Outputs in 2004

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:

<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	81,702	-	81,702
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	81,702	-	81,702

#### **Pakistan 10269.0, Activity 3: “Creating Assets for Rural Women”**

*Duration:* Four years (through 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 30,000 tonnes

Creating assets for rural women will provide opportunities for 45,000 women and girls to create and preserve assets in line with WFP’s Enabling Development policy. The activities, identified by women’s organizations, will create opportunities for employment and income-generation through food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT). Women and girls and their families will continue to be the beneficiaries of the activities. Food stamps valued at Rs40 per day, equivalent to US\$0.70 and redeemable at selected grocers, will continue to be provided as the return for participation in activities.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	7,200	1,050	8,250
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	4,000	1,000	5,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	4,190	1,050	5,240

**(b) Emergency operations**

**Pakistan EMOP 10228.0/10228.1: “Assistance to Afghan Refugees”**

*Duration:* 16 months (January 2003 – April 2004) for 10228.0;

One year (May 2004 – April 2005) for 10228.1.

*Total project commitment:* 64,665 tonnes (10228.0); 46,554 tonnes estimated (10228.1)

*10228.1: Under preparation – subject to approval*

The turbulent events in Afghanistan over the past 25 years have led to continuous influxes of refugees into Pakistan, which continued despite the Government’s closed-border policy imposed after 9 September. Previously, refugees were scattered but 300,000 have been moved to new camps and received food assistance with the objectives of saving lives and maintaining and improving the nutritional status of refugees in camps, with special attention to the most vulnerable.

Repatriation has been taking place since 2002, mainly from urban areas and old camps, but it has remained marginal from new camps as a result of growing insecurity and lack of opportunities to earn a living. The caseload of 288,000 has gradually shrunk to the current 200,000 through limited repatriation, closure of camps in the waiting area in Chaman and revalidation of registered refugees.

A WFP/UNHCR joint food assessment mission visited Pakistan from 28 September to 10 October 2003 and has recommended that EMOP 10228.0 be expanded for twelve months as these refugees will continue to stay in camps for some time to come due to insecurity and the lack of opportunities to create livelihoods in Afghanistan, as well as their reluctance to repatriate. The mission has recommended that the current caseload of 200,000 be supported with food assistance, and tea and sugar should be added to the food basket. The mission also advised that the supplementary feeding programme be discontinued.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	97,000	103,000	200,000
<b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>	97,000	103,000	200,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	97,000	103,000	200,000
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	6,000	4,000	10,000

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special Operations**

None

## The Palestinian Territories

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

The humanitarian crisis in the Palestinian Territories is complex and multi-faceted. Military activities and incursions, the imposition of closures and continued curfews, brought the Palestinians to unprecedented levels of unemployment and poverty. Palestinians households are facing a dire combination of lack of income and access to food, water, health, service, education, employment and credit. Agricultural production, the main source of income for a large portion of the rural population, has been severed. The construction of the first 147 km “Separation Wall” in West Bank further exacerbates the situation through physically separating the West Bank from Israel, while including *de facto* in the latter settlements, some of the most fertile lands, villages and vital water wells of the West Bank.

The percentage of population living below the poverty line has reached 60 percent in early 2003 as reported by the World Bank. Several nutritional surveys indicate the prevalence of malnutrition in some parts of Gaza and West Bank. Anemia levels have risen to 48 percent in women and 50 percent in children between the ages of 6-59 months. Micronutrient deficiency has been registered due to limited intake of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country EMOP	72,240	2,469	4,776	3,613	83,098	45.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72,240</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>83,098</b>	<b>45.5</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

##### **Palestinian Territories EMOP 10190.1/10190.2: “Food Assistance to Victims of Conflict”**

*Duration:* One year (July 2003 – July 2004) for 10190.1;

One year (July 2004 – July 2005) for 10190.2.

*Total project commitment:* 70,842 tonnes (10190.1); 83,487 tonnes estimated (10190.2)

*10190.2: Under preparation – subject to approval*

The objective is to assist vulnerable groups affected by the prolonged crisis and preserve the remaining assets of destitute and food-insecure households, ensuring that vulnerable poor people have access to sufficient nutritious food. Fishermen in Gaza and nomadic populations who rely on livestock will be supported with food rations and food-for-work and food-for-training interventions. WFP aims to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of malnourished children and their families through supplementary feeding, and will continue to provide food assistance to orphans and elderly, disabled and sick people through social institutions. The operation aims to provide food to 530,000 people including 118,000 beneficiaries in poor households, 7,000 hospital patients, 6,000 severely malnourished children and their families, 366,000 people who have lost their incomes, assets and livelihoods and have a limited capacity to earn income, including farmers who have

lost their produce because markets are inaccessible, traders whose shops have been destroyed and wage earners who have lost jobs because of restrictions on movement. Priority will be given to landless and unemployed people who have lost jobs in the West Bank and Gaza.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	259,700	270,300	530,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	124,460	129,540	254,000
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	-	6,000	6,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	3,060	2,940	6,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	20,000	20,000	40,000

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Russian Federation

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

After four years of conflict in Chechnya, the humanitarian situation in the North Caucasus remains critical: large-scale military confrontations have subsided, but people live in insecure conditions, especially in the most war-affected areas. Some 250,000 people out of a population of 1 million are displaced, living mainly in neighbouring Ingushetia and in Chechnya. Most vulnerable and internally displaced people (IDPs) in Chechnya depend on humanitarian aid; a few survive on casual labour, trade, support from relatives and sale of personal assets. State pensions, unemployment and child allowances are insufficient for survival.

The objective is to sustain the livelihoods of IDPs and food-insecure people affected by conflict in Chechnya, where WFP will maintain emergency assistance to the most vulnerable food-insecure households. In Ingushetia, WFP will continue to provide emergency food rations of wheat flour, sugar, edible oil and iodized salt to registered IDPs. Other types of assistance include school feeding for pre-school and primary schoolchildren and food-for-work activities.

2004 Projected Funding Needs						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Single Country EMOP	24,196	1,954	-	1,763	27,913	13.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,196</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>27,913</b>	<b>13.3</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

##### **Russia EMOP 10128.1: “Emergency Food Assistance to IDPs and Food-Insecure Poor Households in the North Caucasus, the Russian Federation”**

*Duration:* One year and 6 months (through June 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 41,870

*Under Preparation – subject to approval*

WFP will continue to provide emergency rations for 18 months to meet the basic food requirements of registered IDPs in Ingushetia and 125,000 food-insecure people in eight central districts of Chechnya, and will provide food for three months to support IDPs returning to Chechnya.

The school feeding activity, which aims to increase school enrolment and attendance and improve children’s performance, will reach 78,000 pre-school and primary schoolchildren in Chechnya and 8,000 in IDP schools in Ingushetia. A WFP food fund will support 4,000 participants and their families, 20,000 beneficiaries in all, in food-for-work, food-for-training and other activities to help beneficiaries become more self-reliant.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	142,205	116,795	259,000
<b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>	103,810	83,190	187,000
<b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>	8,250	6,750	15,000
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	112,200	91,800	204,000
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	17,850	17,150	35,000
	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	2,750	2,250	5,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	12,000	3,000	15,000

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Syria

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

The Syrian Government attaches great importance to food security and nutritional status, but current production levels cannot keep pace with population growth of 2.37 percent per year despite progress in agriculture during the last three decades. Malnutrition rates among children are high; most of the population in marginal areas do not have access to safe water or adequate sanitation. Successive years of drought are common, with disastrous effects for farmers and the economy. Imports of cereals, mainly wheat, during the 2002 marketing year are forecast at 1.8 million tonnes, 25 percent higher than the previous year.

WFP assistance targets the poorest rural communities in marginal areas, primarily small subsistence farmers, herders and rural women, by supporting the establishment of sustainable livelihoods and improvement of household food security. WFP's activities will enable poor rural women, who constitute 60 percent of direct beneficiaries, to invest in human capital through education and vocational training.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Development Project	10,544	582	873	-	11,999	4.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,544</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,999</b>	<b>4.4</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Syria 10070.0: “Support to Small Farmers/Herders on Marginalized Degraded Lands”**

*Duration:* Four years (through December 2006)

*Total project commitment:* 35,183 tonnes

The beneficiaries are small farmers and herders who depend on degraded natural resources for food security. WFP support will enable them to shift to more sustainable livelihoods. The activities will enable poor rural women, 60 percent of direct beneficiaries, to invest in human capital through education and training. The objectives are (i) to establish sustainable livelihoods and ensure food security among poor rural households in semi-arid farming areas, (ii) to integrate rural women into mainstream socio-economic development through education and training, (iii) to enable small farmers in marginal low-rainfall areas and the Euphrates basin to shift to more sustainable farming and consolidate their assets and (iv) to enable poor families to gain and preserve assets and improve their living standards by developing income-generating potential. The activities will help:

- 10,000 small subsistence farmers to reclaim and plant 24,000 ha with fruit trees;
- 5,875 herders to protect and manage 112,000 ha of grazing lands;
- 200 poor farmers and landless workers to establish fish-breeding enterprises;
- 6,680 rural women undertaking literacy courses and vocational training; and
- 50 rural women engaged in income generating activities with training and loans.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	55,300	57,500	112,800
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	6,680	-	6,680
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	3,195	12,680	15,875

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations**

None

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Tajikistan

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Tajikistan is a landlocked low-income food-deficit country, one of the poorest in the world. Its human development indicators continue to decline. Only 7 percent of its land is arable. The 1992–1997 civil war and the 2000–2001 drought devastated its fragile economy. Despite commercial imports and international food aid, access to food remains a major challenge, especially for 1.4 million people in marginal areas. A 2002 nutrition survey showed that 30 percent of children are chronically malnourished; 5 percent are acutely malnourished.

The goals of WFP's intervention are (i) to improve household food security, (ii) to preserve and rehabilitate assets, (iii) to increase food production and (iv) to promote investment in human capital through continued relief assistance for vulnerable groups, and recovery activities including food security projects, food-for-work (FFW), food-for-training (FFT), school feeding and a supplementary feeding programme.

2004 Projected Funding Needs						
Project type	(tonnes)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Single Country PRRO	47,242	1,301	4,836	960	54,339	34.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47,242</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>54,339</b>	<b>34.2</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

None

#### (b) Emergency operations

None

#### (c) Protracted relief and recovery operations

##### **Tajikistan PRRO 10231.0: "Assistance to Food-Insecure Households and Recovery Operations in Tajikistan"**

*Duration:* Two years (through June 2005)

*Total project commitment:* 142,084 tonnes

The objectives are (i) to prevent hunger by providing food for vulnerable food-insecure households in marginal areas during the lean period – 60 percent of beneficiaries will be women, (ii) to respond to the immediate needs of disaster victims, (iii) to rehabilitate malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers and their families by providing food support, (iv) to meet the basic food needs of tuberculosis patients and mentally handicapped people in social institutions, (v) to promote food security through agricultural development activities, (vi) to rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure, rural roads, drinking water systems, schools and health clinics through FFW, (vii) to increase school enrolment and attendance, (viii) to promote self-reliance through skills training and income-generating activities and (ix) to enhance women's access to resources. More than 60 percent of resources will be dedicated to recovery activities promoting food security and self-sustainability.

To support agricultural development and government privatization efforts, WFP will assist 15,000 poor farmers in improved wheat production. FFT activities will primarily target women and girls to create sustainable incomes; training will focus on farming. Income-generation will include poultry and bee keeping, fruit preserving, tailoring, embroidery and carpet weaving. The school feeding programme will be expanded to cover 370,000 primary schoolchildren by the end of 2005, with priority for schools in food-deficit areas; where girls' enrolment is low, take-home rations will be provided to encourage girls to continue their education. The operation will reach 1.5 million beneficiaries over its two-year duration

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	432,320	366,080	798,400
<b>Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance</b>	186,000	126,400	312,400
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	5,000	18,000	23,000
<b>Number of children given school meals</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	185,000	185,000	370,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	6,500	1,500	8,000
<b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>	41,000	44,000	85,000

**(d) Special operations**

None

## Yemen

### I. Objectives of WFP assistance

Yemen is a least-developed country that ranked 148<sup>th</sup> of 173 countries in the UNDP Human Development Report for 2003. Only 2 percent of its land is arable and there are chronic water shortages. The 1999 poverty survey showed that 27 percent of the population live below the food-poverty line. Illiteracy rates are 85 percent for women and 36 percent for men. Maternal, infant and child mortality rates and gender disparities are among the highest for least-developed countries. Those problems exist mainly in poor rural areas where WFP targets its activities through the *Country Programme 2002–2007*. The beneficiaries are girls, malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children in food-insecure families.

The intended outcomes are (i) improved nutrition and health among malnourished women and children, (ii) increased gender equity in terms of access to and completion of basic education and (iii) improved livelihoods for rural women and their families through increased incomes. The PRRO assists the most vulnerable Somali refugees in Yemen, maintaining adequate nutrition and promoting self-reliance.

<b>2004 Projected Funding Needs</b>						
Project type	(tonnes)					Estimated Value (US\$ mill)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other	Total	
Country Programme	11,657	-	-	128	11,785	5.4
Single Country PRRO	1,016	15	84	113	1,228	0.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,673</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>13,013</b>	<b>5.8</b>

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### (a) Development projects and activities

##### **Yemen 10137.0, Activity 1: “Nutrition Support to Malnourished Women and Children”**

*Duration:* Five years and 6 months (through May 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 22,800 tonnes

The intended outcomes are: (i) improved nutritional status among malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 through food interventions and health and nutrition education, (ii) improved cure rates among tuberculosis outpatients, (iii) reduced incidence of leprosy, in line with the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, and (iv) increased attendance of mothers and children at healthcare centres. WFP assistance will be provided to 183,401 beneficiaries, 96 percent women and children and 4 percent tuberculosis and leprosy patients.

A baseline survey in the first half of 2003 selected 45 out of 60 health centres in the 85 targeted districts. The data will be a benchmark to measure performance and achievements. In the second half of 2003, WFP developed nutrition education and produced guidelines on nutrition practices for health workers and nutritionists in the centres.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	91,517	91,884	183,401
<b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	15,200	10,000	25,200

**Yemen 10137.0, Activity 2: “Promotion of Access to Basic Education for Girls”**

*Duration:* Five years and 6 months (through April 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 82,500 tonnes

The goal is increased gender equity in access to and completion of basic education through increased enrolment, stabilized attendance and reduced drop-out rates among girls. In view of huge gender inequity, WFP aims to improve school enrolment among girls in poor rural areas. WFP food is distributed as take-home family rations to girls attending school as an incentive for parents to enrol their daughters. The intended outcomes are (i) reduced disparities in enrolment and drop-out rates between boys and girls and (ii) increased enrolment and attendance and reduced drop-out rates among girls in basic education. In the first year, 85,400 girls will be assisted; a 10 percent annual increase in girls’ enrolment is anticipated, with 123,400 pupils reached by the end of the activity.

In the first half of 2003, 1,300 schools were selected from 1,700 surveyed in the 85 poorest food-insecure districts. The study showed that poverty is a major obstacle preventing families from sending their daughters to school and collected data on enrolment by grade and gender, number of teachers by gender and school infrastructures. WFP works in the schools with UNICEF and WHO on HIV/AIDS awareness, de-worming and malaria eradication.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
<b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	331,556	332,884	664,440
<b>Number of school children given take-home rations</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	94,920	-	94,920

**Yemen 10137.0, Activity 3: “Supporting Economic Empowerment of Women”**

*Duration:* Five years and 6 months (through May 2008)

*Total project commitment:* 11,000 tonnes

The activity assists 16,982 beneficiaries in creating human and physical assets for rural women, improving their access to economic opportunities, targeting needs such as fetching water or collecting of fuel and fodder to reduce workloads and create time for education, healthcare and participation in market-oriented microenterprises. The goal is to improve the livelihoods of rural women and their families in a sustainable manner, with the following intended outcomes:

- enhanced income-earning capacities among women through skills training;
- increased household and community assets to reduce women’s workload;
- increased access by women to means of production, credit and technology; and
- increased incomes from market-oriented activities.

In-country stock will be sufficient to cover needs for 2004 as a result of delays in implementation.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	8,474	8,508	16,982
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,426	-	2,426

**(b) Emergency operations**

None

**(c) Protracted relief and recovery operations****Yemen PRRO 10232: “Food Assistance for Refugees in Yemen”***Duration:* One year and 9 months (through December 2004)*Total project commitment:* 6,346 tonnes

WFP has been assisting 14,000 beneficiaries in refugee camps, mainly Somalis, since 1992. The figure fell during 2003 to 7,000 as most refugees left for nearby towns to earn incomes. Pending a durable solution for Somali refugees, the objectives are (i) to ensure that basic food requirements are met in the camps, (ii) to encourage refugee children to attend school by providing meals, (iii) to assist vulnerable refugees in slum areas through food distributions at mother-and-child health centres, (iii) to increase vocational training for women and men in the camps through food incentives and (iv) to support camp construction and maintenance through food-for-work activities.

Expected Outputs in 2004			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2004:			
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2004	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
	3,571	3,429	7,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	3,570	3,430	7,000
Number of beneficiaries of free relief food assistance	3,571	3,429	7,000
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children given WFP food under MCH programmes	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,100	-	1,100
Number of children given school meals	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,476	1,864	3,340
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
	300	-	300
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	-	100	100

**(d) Special operations**

None